

by arnold bennett

Gagnon knocks PQ

The Quebec nationalist movement and the labour union leadership received their quota of heavy criticism Wednesday night in a Point St. Charles church basement, but this time the attack came from the left, not from agents of the established order.

Revolutionary labour organizer Charles Gagnon, a former fellow who renounced the FLQ after the 1970 October crisis, explained to about 50 students and workers how the Parti Quebecois is acting against the interests of the working class, and advocated the organization of an autonomous workers' party.

He began by pointing out that "a change of parties in Ottawa now will not change much in the condition of Quebec workers" and declared that workers should not base their political action on what those in power offer as "issues."

Gagnon then proceeded to systematically criticize the Parti Quebecois, "the most important spokesman" of the nationalist movement in Quebec today.

"The problems of Quebec's economic inferiority and of Quebec autonomy are not new," he said. "There have been Quebec nationalist movements in the past."

He diagnosed the fundamental error of nationalist movements in Quebec as "their negation of existence of social classes in Quebec. They say that all French-speaking Quebecois from the unemployed, the unionized workers, and the shopkeepers all the way up to Desmarais (the multimillionaire head of Power Corporation) should get together to get rid of the 'maudits anglais.'"

Gagnon pointed out that within the Quebecois collectivity "there

are some who get rich off others who work. It is true that English-Canadian capitalists profit from the labour of the Québécois, but it is also true that Quebecois and American capitalists do the same thing."

He lashed out at "those who scoff at these Marxists with their 19th century ideas." Although Gagnon did not mention his former FLQ colleague, Pierre Vallières, by name, the implication was clear.

Gagnon said that Vallières, who joined the PQ after emerging from hiding in December 1971, "claims that the Quebecois should get together now to achieve independence, after which it would be easy for workers to resolve the social problems."

"But Duplessis said essentially the same thing in 1936," Gagnon pointed out. "In fact, his program, which called for the abolition of the trusts and the repatriation of the Quebec economy, was even more radical than that of Parizeau."

Maurice Duplessis, founder of the Union Nationale and Premier of Quebec from 1936-1939 and from 1944 to 1959, was notorious for his repression of strikes and left-wing groups and for his collaboration with foreign corporations, as well as for his defense of Quebec's "autonomy."

Most of the radical proposals in that 1936 Union Nationale platform were conveniently shelved soon after its election victory.

Jacques Parizeau is the economic "brains" behind the Parti Quebecois. His program, in Gagnon's words, "aims at nationalizing the Anglo-Canadian banks and, together with the caisses populaires and the

cooperatives, forming a Quebec bank." This bank would eventually become a private enterprise again, but in Québécois hands.

If the PQ leads Quebec after independence, sets up its Banque du Québec and then denationalizes it," Gagnon predicted, "that bank will be the one that lends money to American corporations to take over Quebec."

He warned that the Quebec people, by opting for the PQ, would "risk being no better off, or even less better off, than before the independence, because the Quebec bourgeoisie would have the chance to consolidate itself. Once it is in power the nationalist movement is the greatest enemy of the Quebec workers. It gives us exactly the same tomorrows."

Gagnon made it clear that he is not against Quebec independence. "The people of Quebec have an absolute right to self-determination," he maintained, "but this should not take place to the profit of the bourgeoisie."

He criticized Parti Quebecois MNA Claude Charron for showing "enormous naiveté" when he says that Rockefeller doesn't oppose Quebec independence. "As Gagnon pointed out, 'Rockefeller doesn't oppose the political independence of Brazil and Argentina either,' because they are dominated economically by the United States."

Gagnon blasted a member of the Trotskyite Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière who insisted that the national question in Quebec is inextricable from the workers' struggle.

"We aren't in Peru here, or in Bolivia," Gagnon retorted.

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VOL. 62, NO. 9 FRIDAY SEPT. 29, 1972

THREE CENTS

by julian sher

Humberto Pagan fights courts

Humberto Pagan, the Puerto Rican student facing deportation and extradition from Canada, arrived in Montreal yesterday afternoon for a one-day consultation with lawyer Bernard Mergler on the latest developments in his case.

Pagan, a socialist activist in the Puerto Rican independence movement, was charged with the murder of a police officer after a police attack on students at the University of Puerto Rico in March last year. He jumped bail, fled to Canada, and was arrested one year ago for illegal entry.

His case made Canadian legal history last June, however, when an Ontario court denied—for the first time—an extradition request by the U.S. government on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to support the murder charge.

The American appeal to the Federal Court of Canada, which immediately followed the extradition refusal, was refused. This Tuesday, the U.S. government will appear before the Supreme Court to ask permission to appeal the Federal Court's decision.

All these antics by the U.S. are a bit disturbing, considering that a judge's refusal to extradite cannot, according to the law, be appealed.

There are also factors raise doubts about the fairness of the Canadian system of justice:

- "The first step towards extradition proceedings were taken not by the U.S. government," Pagan said in an interview yesterday, "but by the RCMP in complete and open cooperation with U.S. authorities." He cited a written statement by an RCMP officer to prove his point.

- The judge who acted as extradition commissioner denied the "political character" of Pagan's alleged offence. Recognition of its political character would have made extradition illegal, and even the American government now admits that Pagan's case is not a routine one.

- Pagan's request for voluntary

departure has been consistently denied by the Canadian government on the grounds that his case is still *sub jure*. But the extradition procedures are supposed to be separate from the deportation issue, and at any rate, the U.S. government's appeals concerning extradition are illegal. Nevertheless, Pagan was kept in jail under the deportation charges until July, and is currently free on \$3,000 bail.

- Even coming to Montreal yesterday to meet with his new lawyer was a problem for Pagan. The Immigration Appeal Board delayed removing travel restrictions from his bail bond, which forbade Pagan from leaving Ontario until yesterday morning. This gives Pagan and his lawyer only four days before the U.S. government makes its appearance before the Supreme Court.

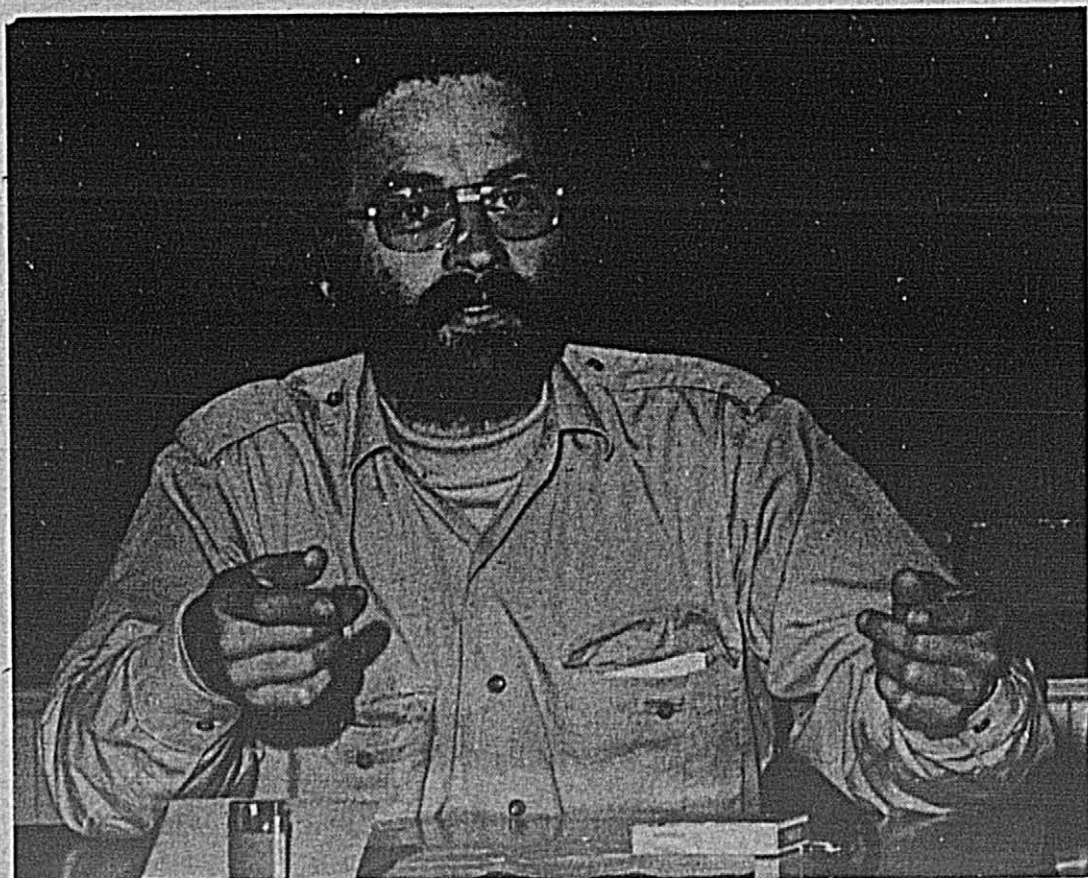
If the American government wins its plea for an appeal, the Canadian government can refuse Pagan's request for voluntary departure with a lighter conscience and force him to wait a year or two under bail conditions until his extradition case comes to court again.

"If I win on Tuesday," Pagan said yesterday, "I can ask again for voluntary departure to Cuba. This time (Immigration Minister Brice) Mackasey won't have an excuse to deny it. If he does, it will be a voluntary act of repression."

DEBATE

Remember "the Alternative?" Remember "the Powerbroker?" Remember "the Candidate?" They'll all be in the Union Ballroom today at 1 pm to slug it out.

Come hear the three Westmount federal candidates—Bob Keaton of the NDP, "Bud" Drury of the Liberals, and Michael Meighen of the Progressive Conservatives debate their policies. Bring a sandwich and a list of leading questions.



daily photo by anthony hampong

CHARLES GAGNON scores a point against nationalism and reformism at a meeting in Pointe St. Charles Wednesday night. The meeting was sponsored by the Bibliotheque du Peuple, a local radical community group.

today

IRANIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Final review of political program and general election. Iran House, 8 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Special speaker Bob Dawra, Dean of Students and Professor at New Brunswick Bible Institute. All welcome. Room 327, Union, 1-2 pm.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Reception and dance. Free admission, all welcome. Performances by national clubs. Co-ed residences, McConnell Hall, 7:30 pm.

CHESSE CLUB: Come and read the graffiti on the chess boards. Union B26, 2 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Festival of circus films. Film 5, Naked Night (Sawdust and Tinsel), L132, 7 pm, 50c; film 6, La Strada, L132, 9:30 pm, 50c; film 7, Clowns, PSCA, Saturday 7 and 9:30 pm, 75c.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: General meeting to sum up our experiences, plan this year's program, and elect new officers. Important that you all show up. Union 327, 7 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: All those interested in being droplettes (girls) or drips (boys) for Blood Drive 1972 please contact Blood Drive Office. Also, all advertising personnel meet at 1 pm in office. Union 464.

ISA USED BOOK SALE: Last day for excellent buys, 12-3 pm. Book donors can pick up unsold books and money 4-6 pm. Union ISA office, B40.

ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting to elect representatives for undergraduate committee. L738, 12 noon.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Find out about volunteering at Child and Adolescent Clinic, at Children's Hospital, and in speech therapy. Room 307, 1-2 pm.

SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY: Lunch for anyone—free. 3458 Peel, 1 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Membership sign up. Union 409, 1-2 pm.

DEBATING UNION: Elections. Debate with Bob Keaton (NDP), Bud Drury (Lib.), and Michael Melghen (PC), candidates for Westmount riding. Union ballroom, 1 pm.

PLAYERS CLUB: Open House for anyone interested in theatre. 12-2 pm, Sandwich Theatre, 3rd floor Union.

YELLOW DOOR: Jim Leakey tonight. Hoot every Sunday.

WAA JOGGING MARATHON: For all women students, the gym is open. Jog on the stadium track or in the Currie Gym.

SATURDAY

PHI KAPPA PI FRATERNITY: Post-football open house at the red door. Guys \$1, girls free. 3 beers \$1. 3647 University. Saturday, 4 pm-2 am.

CLASSIFIEDS

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word.

HOUSING

Girl to share apt. with same. 3 1/2 modern furnished - \$90, month each - no phone. Kennedy House 3505 St. Famille, corner Milton. #1104. 5 PM-7 PM.

Reasonably mature person to share spacious 5 1/2 in quiet section of Outremont. Close to Park Ave. bus and Outremont Theatre. Call Rafe at 935-7314.

MISCELLANEOUS

BEER BASH—Friday Sept. 29, 8 PM; Music. Four beer for a dollar—3647 University Ave.—Red Door Frat.

FOOTBALL BASH: Sat. Deke House, corner Pine and University. Music, beer 3 for a dollar. Guys \$1.00; Girls free. 4 PM on.

OPEN HOUSE—Saturday September 30. Post football fraternity beer bash. 4 PM-2 AM. 3647 University 'RED DOOR'. Bring your friends.

MODERN & CREATIVE DANCE classes—beginners to advanced. Begins Monday Oct. 2—NDG. Teacher—Angie Frank. 688-3479.

Student doing study on effects of James Bay project on Indians of the area. Anyone with Indian relatives affected, or having relevant knowledge, Please contact Ingrid: 725-6026.

Female roommate (22 plus) to share 5-1/2 room apt. with 2 other girls. Corner of Durocher and Prince Arthur. 843-5126. 843-3886.

Babysitter wanted for Wednesdays 12:30 to 4:30. Park & St. Joseph area. Phone 277-3370.

Resident sitter, room, board for babysitting, very light housework. Own room, T.V. 2 small children. 489-5505.

Free Lunch at Phi Kap's. 3647 University, 12:00-2:00 PM. Free Pizza & Beer. Meet the guys & watch the game. Come up Thursday, Friday & Monday.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES - Find out all about us over coffee and doughnuts. Monday, October 2, 12 - 2, Union 307.

SQUASH: Rackets sold, strung and repaired at reasonable rates. Call Bob after 6. 737-4216.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Jeanne Mance and Prince Arthur Sts. 11:00 AM Sunday Worship & Coffee. Victor Ford - Minister 845-9960.

THE COLOUR AND SPLENDOR OF THE CIRCUS. Three ring weekend feature. Friday, Sept. 29, 7:00; NAKED NIGHT (SAWDUST AND TINSEL), directed by Bergman. 9:30; LA STRADA, directed by Fellini. Both shows Leacock 132, 50c each. Saturday, THE CLOWNS, by Fellini. First show in the Saturday Series. Showings 7:00 & 9:30, under the Big Top in PSCA/FDAA, 75c single admission.

WANTED

3 Scott & Volkhart - medical care readings in the Sociology of Medicine - urgent - please call 254-9344 after 7:00.

Bassist and vocalist for rock group. Call Victor: 688-9651 (after 6:00).

CHILD CARE AGENCIES REQUIRE HOUSEPARENTS. To run household for six school age children who cannot live with their own families. Child care experience preferred. Husband could be student, or hold outside employment. Please write or phone FOSTER HOME RECRUITING CENTRE, 4018 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 215, 935-2569.

Small and large accumulations and collections of old and new comic books wanted. Highest prices paid. Phone Bob. 482-1984 evenings.

FOR SALE

Lab coats on sale. Room 129 McIntyre Building. Mens and ladies coats—all sizes available—open 9:30 A.M.—4:30 P.M.

Hagstrom electric bass, Univox Japanese bass. Kalamazoo bass amp: 845-1555.

Siamese kittens for sale: blue-point or chocolate-point. Trained, affectionate. Call Ann at extension 4954 or eves. at 484-2720.

what's what

China's National Day Celebration

A celebration of China's national day will be held Sunday, October 1, 1972 from 1 pm till 11 pm at the Eglise St. Louis de France (750 Roy East, near St. Denis).

The celebration will include talks and informal discussions (in English and French); solidarity messages; films and a photographic exhibition; and displays of

books, periodicals, and magazines from China.

At 1 pm, there will be a talk on socialist construction and life in China, to be followed by a film on China. Chinese foreign policy and the Cultural Revolution will be discussed at 3 pm and 4:30 pm respectively. After dinner, there will be anniversary speeches and solidarity messages, followed by a film of the ballet "Red Detachment of Women".

Gagnon...

continued from page 1

"Peruvian nationalism is directly anti-imperialist because the power which crushes Peru is American imperialism. But Quebec nationalists choose Ottawa as the enemy and thus want to lead us into closer relations with American imperialism."

He did not impugn the LSO's

motives, but warned: "By stressing the language and national questions you play the game of those who really control the nationalist movement, which, I repeat, is not the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière, and you play the game of those who want U.S. imperialism to continue to dominate not only Quebec, but all of Canada."

COMMUNITY

Panel Friday, Sept. 29, 1-2 pm
Union

will talk about volunteering at:

Allan Memorial Institute
Child and Adolescent Clinic
Montreal Children's Hospital
Speech Therapy Program

Further information and applications
available at Union 414, 11-4 pm or
392-8980

LOST

Brown wallet—Redpath, Sept. 21. Need ID, meal card desperately. Return to RVC or call 849-0754. Pretty please?

PERSONAL

ABORTIONS—non-profit, information and referrals—Montreal and New York. Women's Help Organization. 2121 St. Mathieu, 935-2517, 931-3177.

cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada,
Maritimes, & Florida
Call MONTREAL
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.
4018 St. Catherine St. W.
Tel. 937-2816

OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, September 30
RED DOOR
3647 University Street

Guys \$1.00
Girls Free
Beer 3/\$1. (Still!)

**BEFORE YOU TEAR DOWN
THE SYSTEM
FIND OUT HOW IT WORKS
COME WORK WITH US**

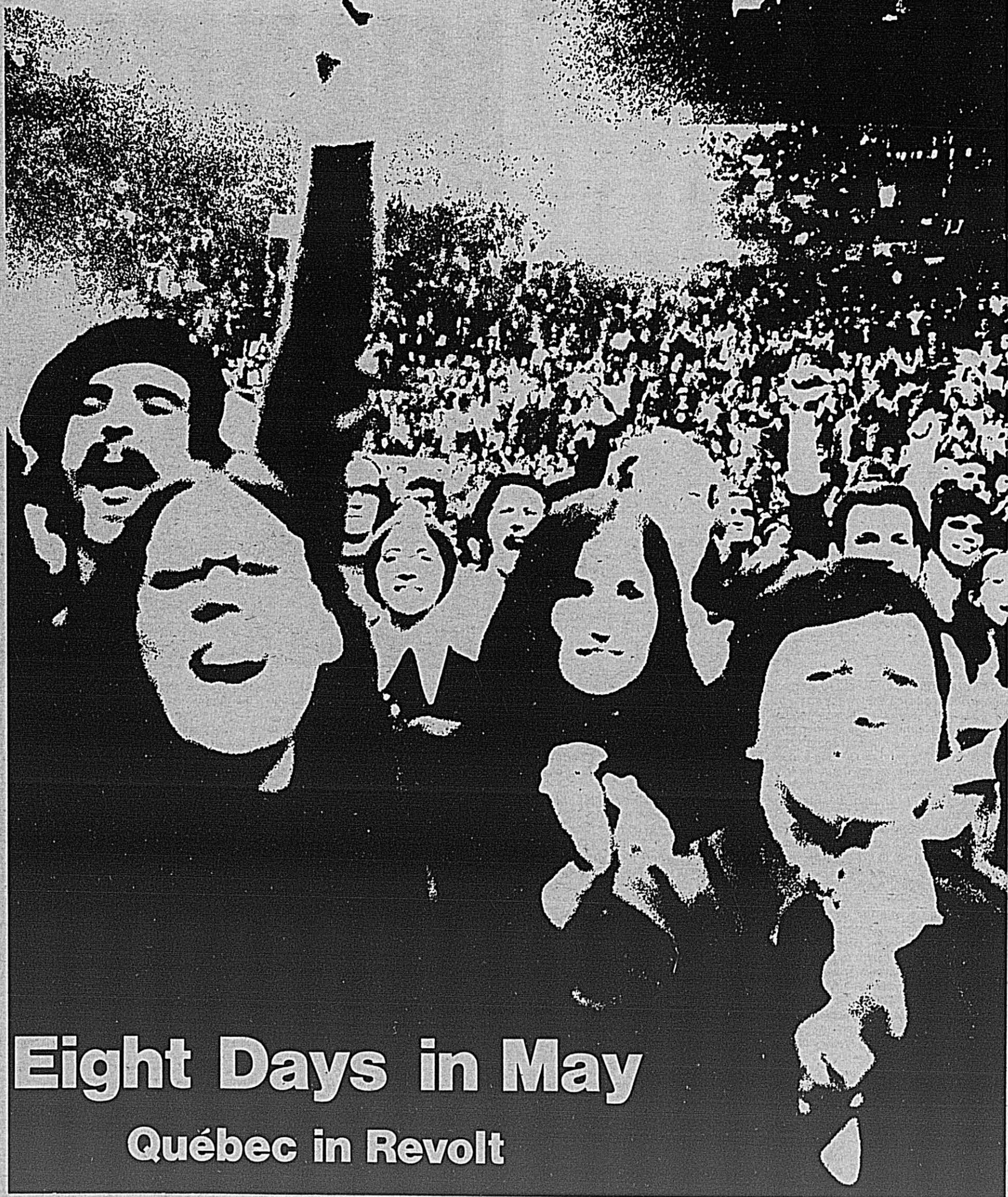
Volunteers wanted for
the Downtown Area

The Liberal Party of Canada
call Bob Black 849-3743

published by Peter Hyde
1396 Sherbrooke West

Dapper Dan:
Wear
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St. Catherine & Bleury
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LEE LEE LEE LEE
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the review



Eight Days in May

Québec in Revolt

NOUS

The ordinary people strike back

lowest paid workers in the Common Front, were sentenced to six months in jail plus personal fines of \$5000 each. In addition, their unions were fined \$70,600.

Not satisfied with the work of their judges, the government followed up with an infamous piece of legislation, Bill 19, aimed at dismantling the unions altogether. Bill 19, while allowing a month for more negotiations, permitted the government to impose a settlement by simple decree. In addition, the unions were deprived of all their fundamental rights for a two-year period.

The Bill also provided for fines of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day against unions and union officials who defied the law. The 210,000 workers were made liable to fines of \$250 a day each if they didn't immediately return to work.

The National Assembly debated the bill for 24 hours, non-stop, before finally passing it, on Friday afternoon, April 21, the 11th day of the strike.

Late that night, the leadership of the Common Front, their spirit undermined by a split in the CNTU executive and the inconclusive results of a strike vote, recommended a return to work.

The decision was not a popular one. Many workers were bitter at what they considered a sellout by the union leaders. But as they trooped reluctantly back on the job, there appeared to be little anyone could do about it. Feeling ran high, but with labour temporarily in disarray, the government appeared well in control of the situation.

Then, less than a week later, the three leaders of the Common Front were summoned to appear in court to face charges of inciting union members to disobey injunctions ordering them back to work.

The leaders were tried in absentia, after leaving the court house in protest over the presence there of the riot squad. They were found guilty and given the maximum possible sentences of one year in jail each.

The three leaders refused to appeal the harsh sentences, thus setting the stage for one of the most impressive uprisings, and shining examples of working class solidarity in the history of Quebec.

Tuesday, May 9

The strange motorcade of cars, buses and motorcycles streamed noisily along the South Shore highway towards Quebec City. In the centre of the motorcade rode the three leaders of the Common Front; Marcel Pepin of the CNTU, Louis Laberge of the QFL; and Yvon Charbonneau of the Teachers Corporation.

All around them hundreds of workers provided a magnificent and fitting escort. Banners slapped against the sides of the buses, horns honked madly, and the songs



of labour solidarity drifted loud and clear over the quiet countryside. The occasion however was not a festive one.

The three leaders were on their way to the Quebec City court house to turn themselves in and begin serving their one year jail sentences, handed down just the day before by Superior Court Judge Pierre Cote. Amongst the workers the initial reaction of shock and stunned disbelief at the severity of the sentences had given way to a new and angry mood of defiance, and a feeling that this time, the government, and the big businessmen it represented had gone too far.

Even as the motorcade roared on through the morning towards Quebec City, workers across the province began walking off their jobs. First it was the longshoremen, 2000 strong in Montreal, Trois Rivières, and Quebec City.

By noon 5000 teachers in Joliette, the Gaspé, Chicoutimi, l'Estrie, Sorel, Mont Laurier and the Mille Îles had joined the protest. Elsewhere maintenance workers set up picket lines at several hospitals and CEGEPs. Labour was flexing its muscles.

Later that afternoon four thousand workers accompanied the three union leaders and their families in a solemn march from the Quebec City wall to the court house. There, with cries of support and encouragement ringing in their ears, the three leaders took leave of their families and surrendered to the authorities. The three were taken off to Orsainville prison to begin serving their sentences.

The workers dispersed slowly and for a

few hours a tense calm prevailed throughout the province. But not for long.

That evening in the small North Shore town of Sept-Îles several hundred workers held a protest meeting outside the local courthouse. When the police tried to break it up, a battle ensued and the little town rose in revolt. Within hours, as if on cue, walkouts, occupations and demonstrations would mushroom across the length and breadth of Quebec.

Wednesday, May 10

In Sept-Îles union men take over the town. All the roads leading into the town are sealed off. Non-essential businesses and all bars are closed, and food stores are warned not to raise their prices. The miners walk out and port operations grind to a standstill. For twelve hours the local radio station broadcasts the messages and music of the resistance. That night, during a demonstration to protest police actions, a Liberal party organizer drives his car into the crowd. One person is killed and 35 are injured.

Across the province 50,000 construction workers walk off the job. 3,000 teachers in Joliette, Victoriaville, Jonquière and Kenogami are also out. All across Montreal there are sporadic walkouts at hospitals, universities, and CEGEPs.

Thursday, May 11

80,000 construction workers are now on strike. Hospitals and schools continue to

This Spring the contracts of 210,000 provincial public service employees came up for renewal. To strengthen their bargaining hand with their employer, the Quebec government, the workers joined together to form a Front Commun of Quebec's three main union federations, the Confederation of National Trade Unions, The Quebec Federation of Labour, and the Teachers Corporation.

After considerable discussion, the Common Front drew up a list of basic demands and presented them to the government at the negotiating table. These included equal pay for equal work, regardless of region, sector or sex; an eight percent raise to keep up with the cost of living; job security and a say in working conditions to bring the government bureaucracy and public services closer to the people; and finally, a \$100 minimum wage for all workers. The latter rate based on the fact that both the Senate Committee on Poverty and the Castonguay Commission on Social Welfare in Quebec had designated it as the poverty level for a family with two children.

When the government, under pressure from the private sector, balked at the minimum wage demand, and with negotiations at an impasse, the Front called for a general strike of public employees.

When the workers went out on March 11, the government was waiting for them, with a fistful of injunctions whipped up almost overnight by an eager judiciary.

Thirteen union officials, none of them salaried, and most of them amongst the

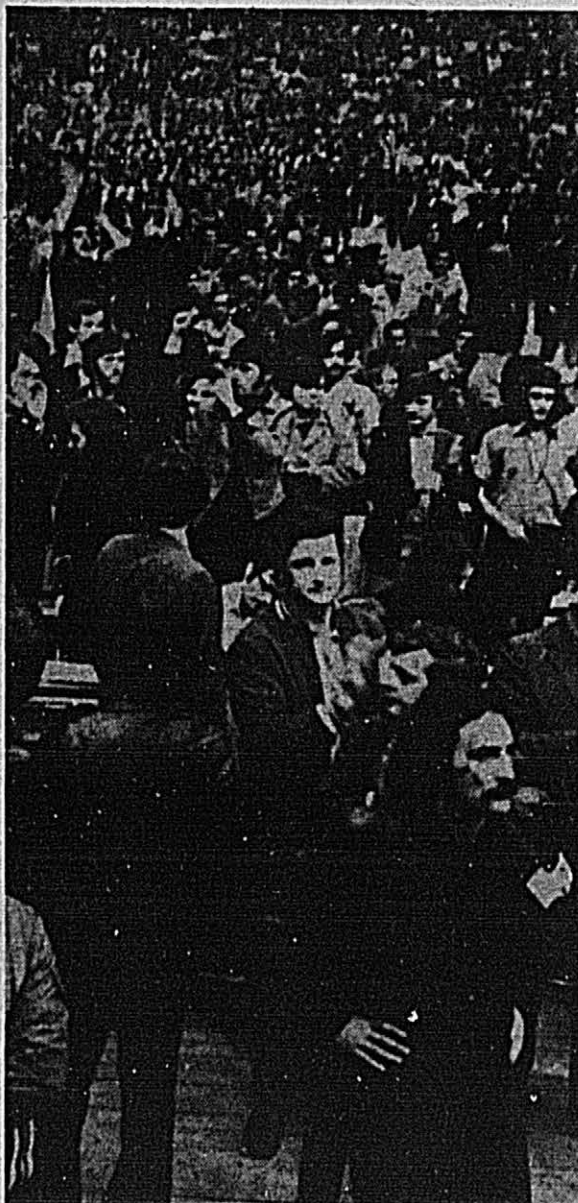


Photo by Jean-Michel Joffe

close down across Quebec. In Thetford Mines, workers from the public and private sectors occupy the town and the local radio station. In Laurentides, 300 workers at Hydro-Quebec walk off. A hospital and a radio station are occupied. In St Jerome 25,000 workers close down 23 factories, schools, hospitals, construction sites, and public services. In Rimouski, teachers occupy a radio station. In Baie Comeau, Hautrive, the Manic 3 power dam construction site is shut down, as are Reynolds Metal and Cargill Grain.

In Montreal two bombs damage the electrical system of the metro. Three main bridges into the city are strewn with nails and traffic is blocked for several hours.

Friday, May 12

Four days into the protest the following nine towns are occupied by the workers:

St Jerome, Ste Hyacinthe, Joliette, Murdochville, Sept-Iles, Hautrive, Thetford Mines, Levis and Baie Comeau. Teachers and hospital workers continue their walkouts across Quebec. On the North Shore, 40,000 unionized workers go off, closing down among others; Quebec North Shore Paper and Canadian Reynolds, and paralyzing Chibougamou, Murdochville, and Hautrive. In Ste Therese, 2,000 workers close down the General Motors assembly plant. In Quebec City, Two major newspapers are shut down.

In Montreal, Quebec, and Chicoutami, Radio Canada employees begin a 24 hour strike. In Joliette, Firestone, Abex, Ciment Independant, Imperial Tobacco and Vandessa are all affected by walkouts. In Rouyn, teachers, Liquor Board workers, municipal employees, construction workers, and civil servants walk out. Northern Timber Mill is shut down. The road to Ontario is closed off for two hours. The radio station agrees to broadcast Common Front communiques.

In Montreal, all newspapers are forced to close. Workers at Le Devoir vote to donate one day's salary to a fund for strikers faced with fines. 8000 city blue collar workers, 400 main Post Office employees of Continental Can Co. walk off. At Sir George the library workers go out for 24 hours. Employees at the Albert Prevost Institute, a mental hospital in north-end Montreal, lock out the management personnel, continue hospital operations themselves, and proclaim North America's first liberated hospital. 4000 workers and students attend a rally at the Paul Sauve arena. In Baie Comeau-Hautrive, local merchants form a militia to protect themselves from the workers of the Common Front.

Saturday, May 13

The government begins to panic. Bourassa dispatches Liberal lawyer Roger Thibadeau to Orsainville prison to plead with Marcel Pepin to appeal and get out of jail. From their cells the Big Three issue a defiant statement.

"Within the current union conflict, there is an overriding social struggle. The Liberal establishment... has chosen the clubbing of the workers as its trademark. This government has no social policy, and we know it."

"The ordinary people understand quickly that this government won't, and cannot truly negotiate, because the men who belong to it are themselves held at the throat by the financiers or the men in Ottawa; and it is to them that they owe their power, not to the ordinary people."

"Let us leave this government to its folly, to its judges and its useless repressive laws, to its grey solitude in the image of a Brinks truck. The union and the social cause for which we are fighting is just. We will win it by our resistance and our determination."

Sunday, May 14

Premier Bourassa goes on television to accuse the labour leaders of fostering anarchism, and announces that there is to be no amnesty. 3000 people camp outside Orsainville prison for a "Woodstock

syndical". In Rouyn, Rene Levesque gives a speech asking all the workers to return to work. On the North Shore, the only people working are reportedly the police.

Monday, May 15

In Montreal, blue collar workers vote to remain on strike indefinitely.

Tuesday, May 16

5,500 hospital workers at 11 hospitals remain on strike. 34 local union leaders out on bail turn themselves in but the police refuse to accept them on orders from the Justice Ministry. In the Gaspé Peninsula, 1,500 teachers walk out. There are sporadic strikes in La Mauricie, Laurentides, Sorel, L'Estrie, and Joliette. In Quebec over 100 workers are arrested in various demonstrations. The port is paralyzed by walkouts of 2000 dockworkers and 650 elevator operators. In Montreal employees at Le Devoir vote to continue their 24 hour walkout indefinitely. 1000 Canadair employees walk off. Striking workers at A&P bakery department throw products into the street before police arrive. Administrators regain control of the Albert Prevost Institute ending workers' control and operation.

A Common Front of local committees, citizens' and women's groups, FRAP, tenants unions, food co-ops and medical clinics are organized to protest Bill 19 and government repression. In Quebec there are many arrests as police clear occupied buildings. Dynamic Industries, Dominion Corset, General Electric, Charrier, and Dugal are shut down.

Sept-Iles, the city of 27,000, remains under worker control, as all across the province the groups of the Common Front continue their strike action. The Canadian Labour Congress passes a motion condemning Bill 19 and the imprisonment of the union leaders and calls for further negotiations.

Wednesday, May 17

The Common Front announced a "truce" period and a temporary end of the strike in order to study new government responses and proposals. Workers across the province began returning to their jobs. The revolt was over. Quebec however would never be the same again.

The awesome might of a united working class had met head-on with a government founded on privilege and exploitation.

The government had staggered, panicked, and in the end, almost in spite of itself it had prevailed. There would not, however, be much to cheer about. For if the battle had been won, the war had probably been lost.

Driven into a corner, the bourgeoisie was forced to cast aside its liberal facade and wield the naked power of the various instruments of persuasion its money controls.

The media, repressive legislation, and the police were unleashed on thousands of ordinary working people.

The bitter experience of these people would serve to politicize them, and educate them further on the nature of the capitalist beast. The enemy identified, the second time round it would be a lot easier. ■

The shadow of the vigilante

The following is the text of a telephone conversation between Miss Bouchard, personal secretary of Lise Bacon, President of the Liberal party of Quebec and principal Liberal Party organizers:

16 May, 1972

SUBJECT: meetings in all counties of Quebec

OBJECT: to stop the unrest caused by the Common Front

AGENDA: discuss the situation in the county; do an inventory of all problems caused by the Common Front; inform members of the situation, what measures the government took and why; see to it that members take action.

MEANS: Call a meeting of all members (of different associations, social clubs and movements existing in the county) so that they will adopt a resolution and put out a press release to protest against the attitudes of the union leaders who are voluntarily in prison and who are causing the disorder and to protest against the use of violence, of fear, of threats and goon squads by certain union leaders.

"To protest" against the anarchy provoked deliberately and voluntarily by certain union leaders.

"To protest" against the use of force to try to deprive all citizens of their freedom.

"To protest" against some specific local union action.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Recommend the reestablishment of peace and order; recommend the return to work; recommend that the unions return to the negotiating table. Recommend something specific to the county.

ACTIONS CONCERNING THE SCHOOL BOARDS: Schools must stay open, parents should accompany their children to school to see to it that the schools stay open.

SLOGAN CONCERNING TEACHERS: "Don't resolve your problems on the backs of our children".

ACTIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY: Create a citizen's committee in the municipality to defend order. See to it that the committee obtains from the mayor and the municipal councillors the nomination of a person responsible for the restoration of order and peace and for the nomination of peace officers. (You will receive by mail documentation of the conflict in Quebec. Please decide on a date for your meeting).

from APLQ

the review

The Review is the weekly political and cultural supplement of the McGill Daily. Submission of graphics, poetry and prose are welcome. Editorial office: Union B41. Tel: 392-8921.

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Phyllis Platt
Brian Segal

SOLIDARITY

The Struggle at Albert-Prévost



Pierre Leduc, a freelance broadcaster, was assigned to work with a CBC WEEKEND crew that would be standing by to cover some aspect of whatever might develop during the Common Front strike. After the jailing of the three leaders of the Common Front, Mssrs. Pépin, Laberge and Charbonneau, the crew decided to follow the struggle of the workers at one hospital, rather than to attempt to cover (obviously an impossibility) the whole range of walkouts which was shutting down factories, schools, hospitals, mines and construction sites all over the province. The following is the record of the filming of the occupation of Institut Albert-Prévost, and of what has happened since.

On Friday night, the 12th of May, just before midnight, the Institut Albert-Prévost was taken over by its non-administrative personnel. It took us most of the next day to get Common Front leaders to believe that we wouldn't be unfair if given permission to film the occupation. After all we were working for the English network, why should we bother to be fair to them who were mostly French? We finally convinced them, but it wasn't so easy to convince the occupiers. We made phone calls, waited for answers, and were just about to give up when the word came, late Sunday evening, that we could go to the Institut with our crew and discuss what we intended to do.

When we arrived, they were still discussing our "case" and what they should allow us to do. The first rule, and it was repeated ad nauseam the whole time we were there by anyone who happened to be near us was: **DON'T TAKE PICTURES OF PATIENTS!** In fact, except for a few brief tours of "inspection" I saw hardly any patients, but the ones I did see looked content enough. So here's what happened, told mostly by the participants themselves:

Dr. Luc Blanchet: There was a general assembly of all hospital workers on Friday evening which decided that the most effective means of putting pressure on the administration and the government would be to have an occupation of the hospital. This was put into effect right after the meeting and approximately eighty people plus all the normal employees of the hospital were present. Two committees were put into action immediately. One was the committee for the organization and the guarantee of medical services and the second was strategic, to guarantee the security of the hospital and the security of the doors, so that no administrators, no bosses be

allowed to enter the hospital.

Pierre Leduc: Could you give me an example of the kind of thing that you want to change in the hospital; that's not working properly?

Dr. Joel Kreps: I think it's important to underline the fact that the hospital represents, in microcosm, in cellular form, what is going on in the society at large. There have been a lot of arbitrary decisions made by the administration... arbitrary suspensions of people... arbitrary firings of people... people who have got terrible references from directors of nursing, and directors of other departments, who could not find jobs elsewhere because of personal vindictiveness. These are the kinds of situations which we have encountered here in the hospital, but which we are sure are occurring as well in the society at large, in many other places of work.

Pierre Gladu (social worker): Here's another example: in our approach to patient care we have to have a team approach. And the function of the hospital as it's set up is firstly administrative, and then medical. A more appropriate approach (remember, this is a mental hospital) would be a multidisciplinary approach, where everyone who deals with the patient, including the patient himself, should have something to say about treatment.

Pierre Leduc: Will the doctors who have

chosen to remain neutral be allowed to come and continue to treat their patients?

Dr. Luc Blanchet: They will do, starting tomorrow. They're invited to do so. I should clear something up here, and that is that there are a number of myths and prejudices that could be put forward after such a political gesture, and that is that the patient suffers out of it. I would like to deny this very strongly, because this has not been the case, and it will not be the case. So far we have been having group meetings with the patients; we've been caring for them as usual, if not more than usual. I want to make this clear.

Pierre Leduc: (To a mental patient, off camera and after riot police evicted the occupants) Did you enjoy the occupation as a patient?

Patient: As it was yes, I enjoyed it because we felt there was collaboration between the patient and the staff.

Pierre Leduc: Is that a change from before?

Patient: Yes because before, you see, the patient was considered as a number; no not as a number, but just as a case, you know, and during the occupation we have more collaboration and more responsibility on each part and we felt more free. We had a right to discuss with them, and make our point of view openly you know and so

Q. What did the patients see that made them upset?

A. They see the policemen walking—you know, boom, boom, boom, boom.

Q. Through the corridors of this hospital?

A. Yes. And this is not a prison. I thought that for a moment, that we were in a prison you know, and it is a psychiatric clinic you know, and they are doing research and it's not the way, in order to cool down the patient and to cool down the mind and the spirit to use this police force you know, because we are human beings, we have a mind.

(Mental patient interviewed on the grounds of the Institut Albert-Prévost Tuesday May 16th, the day after police evicted doctors, orderlies, nurses, and workers who had occupied and continued to operate the hospital during last spring's Common Front action.)

the atmosphere was freer and much better than before. Because the drugs they use to cool us sometimes are just like the speeches of Trudeau or Choquette or Lévesque, you know, but it's a tranquiliser, but [the occupation] was better. Very deep problems should be solved in a very pragmatic way, and not a theoretical way. Did I make myself clear?

Dr. Luc Blanchet: This is one of the purposes of the occupation. There have been lots of policies that have been suggested all along during our work, because we're the ones, the workers are the ones who have direct contact with the patients, not the administrators. These policies have always been difficult to get accepted because the administration tends to be deaf to our pleas and unresponsive to our demands.

(As an aside, I might mention here that the administration was unwilling to talk to the CBC and make its case. We did get a few words from the director of the hospital when I placed a microphone under his nose but that comes later.)

Pierre Leduc: What reaction do you expect from the administration?

Dr. Joel Kreps: During the last strike which was held at the hospital, the administration refused to negotiate with the employees on the grounds that they were in a situation which was illegal.

Pierre Leduc: So what kind of gesture of good faith do you expect from them under these conditions? Is there anything they can do that will satisfy you and end this occupation?

Dr. Joel Kreps: I think the best gesture we can expect from them is not to try to enter the hospital, but we don't expect them to act in good faith and if we did, there wouldn't be an occupation.

Pierre Leduc: How long can you hold out?

Dr. Joel Kreps: There's no question of holding out. This occupation can continue in an unlimited fashion because all the workers are returning to work, and as they return to work and take up their normal functions, it is quite possible, and in fact it's being planned right now, that they replace the functions of their (former) bosses, the administrators and the department heads and so I think it can continue in an unlimited fashion unless the administration decides to intervene in terms of police force, in term of brute power.

The occupiers were pretty sure the administration would call the police and have them thrown out on Monday morning. We turned up at 5:30 a.m., both to be on hand to film that eventuality, and to film the departure of 5 Albert-Prévost union representatives who were to appear in Quebec City court at 10 a.m. They were to be sentenced for their part in the defiance of Bill 19.

We stayed all day and most of the evening, getting as much of the normal activity of the hospital on record as we could without getting in the way or filming patients. We had no reason to believe that anything

FOREVER!

was being done that would be detrimental to the health of the patients.

Reporter: Were you ever frightened about violence or trouble at the hospital?

Dr. Brunet, Deputy Minister of Social Services (Interviewed later): Not really, because in fact the workers had been in the hospital 4 or 5 days and patients were well treated and nobody seems to have suffered really from those conflicts, and afterwards, when the situation moved and changed even if there was difficulty among the doctors, the administration and the union, the patient shouldn't suffer from that, and we considered them to be mature, and if they were mature enough to take care of the hospital 4 or 5 days, they wouldn't have the patients suffer afterwards.

So it seems pretty clear that Québec wasn't worried about the care the patients were receiving. Neither were the relatives of the 85 or so patients who were home for the weekend; most of them returned to the occupied hospital without incident.

In fact except for the odd police patrol car cruising through the hospital grounds, Monday was a pretty dull routine sort of day at the Institut Albert-Prévost.

We, the crew and I, stupidly went home that night and returned around 8 a.m. Tuesday morning. The occupiers were outside picketing the hospital; the occupation had been ended.

Pierre Leduc: Could you tell me what happened last night?

Rosalie Kupfer, physical and occupational therapist: I slept at the hospital last night. I was woken this morning at 6 o'clock being told that the police had come. I ran out of my room; I was sleeping in one of the patient's rooms—the patient wasn't at the hospital at the time, and I went to the front door to see what was happening.

There were about sixty riot squad police that came out of two trucks, and I guess about four or five police cars. The administration was there: Mr. Jean Louis Bourret the administrative director, and Dr. Gilles Lortie, the medical director. I went back to my room and I got dressed and then I heard our code over the intercom that meant the police had come. I started going out again and saw a club sticking out of the door with . . . with the policeman. I didn't see the policeman; I just saw his hand with the club. I ran back into the kitchen and looked for a way out without going through the corridor. I met a half dozen people and we all left by the side door. Just about ninety-five percent of the people working in the hospital left because we had decided that we would occupy the hospital, that we would take all the responsibilities. All the people working at Albert-Prévost came to work yesterday, the doctors, residents, the professionals etc, but we also said that we would only do this under the condition that the administrators would not come in. If the administrators came in with their riot squad police, our responsibilities towards our patients were finished and when the riot squad did come in this morning at six o'clock, that's it, we left.

After the eviction, all non-administrative staff of the Institut Albert-Prévost met with their respective groups in various halls, church basements and what have you. Everyone was upset about the police intervention, and if there was anyone with any good will toward the IAP administration before that action, he certainly couldn't be found afterwards. The condemnation was virtually unanimous. The discussions went on for hours, though, about what action should be taken. When the representatives from the residents and the doctors came to the church hall where the five unions were meeting, to announce their support,

anxiety and confusion turned to exhilaration and to the foretaste of victory.

Pierre Leduc: Could you tell me how you felt about the occupation of the IAP when it first occurred?

Dr. François Borgeat: I thought everything went all right and was very good, which unfortunately the administration didn't believe. We sent them a note saying that as the medical board (of the hospital) we thought that everything was going all right in the hospital as far as psychiatric care goes. I don't think they took notice of it because they came with the police later.

Pierre Leduc: You took a position on that, saying that you would not co-operate with the administration at all if they invited the police in. What was your reaction when they did send the police in?

Dr. Claude Patoiné: Well, we refused to go in and work that day and we had an extraordinary meeting of the medical board and passed a resolution asking for the resignation of the general director (J-L Bourret) of the Institute and asking the administrators to leave the hospital so we could go back to the state of occupation that existed the day before.

Pierre Leduc: Could you tell me the substance of the resolution passed by the medical board today?

Dr. François Borgeat: It's a difficult situation because we still have to care for the people and yet we said we wouldn't go back unless the administration leaves. So we decided that we should go back but do ourselves the administrative part of the hospital and make a co-gestion between us, I mean the nursing part, the general employees and the doctors . . . get together and run the hospital and do what we think is good for the people who are there.

Pierre Leduc: So you intend to go back and just ignore the present administrator and his staff?

Dr. Claude Patoiné: That's the policy.

Pierre Leduc: And he'll still be there but you'll pretend he doesn't exist?

Dr. François Borgeat: Well it's up to them to be there or not.

Pierre Leduc: Do you think the solidarity that has accrued from the experience that has been lived here since last Friday night will prevent the administration from firing anyone against the will of the others?

Dr. Claude Patoiné: Yes, I think it created a great solidarity but it will still be difficult of course. This is the reason why we are trying to organize right now before going back to the hospital because it will be more difficult, not for the physicians but for the domestic workers and the low salary workers to face their administrator. They are going to be threatened with being fired and things like that.

Dr. François Borgeat: We have asked the Minister of Social Affairs to send someone to replace the administrator, and we are hoping that some form of co-gestion will continue. We—every employee—are working to establish some definite form of co-gestion involving the workers at every level and this is in order to establish a real therapeutic community here, which was not existing prior to this contestation.

The meetings went on and on and finally, it was announced that the Common Front was asking everyone to go back to work. The conditions for the return to work as defined in the resolutions passed were still to apply, because the local situation was all-important, and real grievances had been suffered. Everyone piled into cars and onto motorcycles and streamed into the hospital grounds, horns blaring, sure that a lot had been accomplished and that the administrative director would be delighted to have them back. A few leaders went to meet him when he finally appeared, and despite at least 15 minutes of negotiations, the workers felt their conditions would not be met. The main thing they wanted right then was for ALL of them to meet with him. He would only allow the scheduled shift to come in. So everybody left. I was standing there with my camera rolling so I poked the mike under his nose and asked him what he thought about the whole brouhaha.

J-L Bourret: Brouhaha?

Pierre Leduc: Well, since they're gone maybe I should say that they wanted to meet with you in the grand salon and discuss . . .

Bourret: . . . I fell into a trap once and I'm not going to fall into a trap twice.

Leduc: Do you feel that this is a Trojan horse, that they just want to get in and take it over again?

Bourret: You guess yourself.

Leduc: What's going to happen now?

Bourret: Figure it out.

Leduc: They're afraid; the reason they wanted to go in—I was at their meeting—the reason they wanted everybody to go in was so that they could tell you that they ALL want to go in, and they didn't want to have some of them fired.

Bourret: I have said to you the normal schedule of work should be respected and everybody is welcome.

Leduc: Regardless of any activities that they may have participated in that resulted in the occupation of the hospital?

Bourret: I wouldn't go that far.

Leduc: So some are fired?

Bourret: I didn't say that.

Leduc: None are fired?

Bourret: Any . . . uh . . . other questions?

Leduc: Are none fired?

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THE POLICE CAME AT DAWN

photo by bob karam

The Day of the Goon

Following the strike
with the bourgeois press

Union members 'misinformed' — Bourassa

Troubles blamed on 'thugs'

By DAN POTTIER
The Star's Quebec Press
QUEBEC
Bourassa said la
has no inten

Distrust prevails here

How much can we take?

— Bairstow

Hospitals survive wildcat walkouts

By HUBERT GENDRON
Several Montreal hospitals were hit by wildcat walkouts yesterday but none reported any major difficulty in maintaining emergency or essential services.

A hospital spokesman said that essential services are being maintained.

by Andrew Phillips

One Friday last May, there weren't any newspapers published in Montreal. The *Star*, the *Gazette*, and all the French-language dailies were visited by groups of striking workers who forced the presses to a halt as part of their protest against the government's jailing of a number of prominent union leaders. The May strikes were spontaneous and unplanned, but this pattern of action—the seizure of important information outlets—was repeated over and over across the province as more than 20 radio stations were "liberated" for brief periods by angry unionists.

These actions demonstrated more eloquently than any number of intellectual critiques that the much-touted objectivity of the liberal media is truly a myth. Although this objectivity may superficially be upheld in "normal" times, the strikers were fully aware that in times of crisis like last May, their cause is systematically misrepresented and sensationalized. And there are few signs that Montreal's English papers can really be changed; on the day after the closures the *Star* ran the headline "Troubles blamed on 'thugs'" right beside a story on its own failure to publish on schedule "for the first time in its 103 year history."

The commercial press uses a variety of methods to serve the interests of those who buy its advertising space, and of the government which manages their collective affairs. Last April and May they used just about every weapon in their ideological armoury, and to a large extent they succeeded in isolating striking from non-striking workers.

The first tactic was a rabid sensationalist campaign unleashed April 11 as the first series of walkouts began. The hospital workers in particular were portrayed as heartless beasts abandoning the old and sick in order to extract an extra measure of filthy lucre from the long-suffering taxpayer. The *Gazette*, with headlines such as "Patients sleeping in urine", was undoubtedly best suited to this game, but the *Star*, with "Hospitals denied Milk, Blood", wasn't far behind.

However, the *Star's* campaign ended abruptly on April 15, which, curiously

enough, was the same day that the paper carried a small front page item headed "L'Allier blasts press", in which the minister criticized the strike coverage as putting "pressure on the public and therefore on the government."

Evidently, the government was undecided at that time about the best way in which to cool down a rapidly escalating situation, and didn't want to be forced into a War Measure-style crack-down by a few over-eager editors. After L'Allier's statement, "human interest" sob stories were conspicuously absent, and the *Star* even admitted (on April 17) that perhaps things weren't all that bad, under the headline "Hospital difficulties easing". The government's claims to have everything under control were given weight by the *Star's* obligingly omitting the banner heads it had been running for a week.

The *Gazette*, however, didn't seem to get the minister's message. On April 17 and 18 we read of a man slowly dying while

pickets encircle a hospital, and about the courageous "volunteers" who are doing their best in a still-critical situation.

Most of the media's sensationalism was more general. It exaggerated the amount of union violence, and seemed to imply that a couple of hundred goons were on the verge of closing down the province and throwing away the key.

Tactics like these are regularly employed by the commercial press, but they are not its most powerful weapon against the various subversives who challenge the ruling ideas of our society. Sensationalism is too clumsy, it risks alienating rather than convincing its audience, and it above all strips away the veneer of liberal tolerance that covers the true nature of the media like a band-aid on a wart.

When dealing with a major strike, the press prefers to present it as a "conflict of interest" between two freely-acting parties—"labour" and "management"—with a third party ("the public") caught in the mid-

die. This kind of approach serves to integrate almost any challenge against the system into the system itself, robs it of all meaningful content, and isolates it in a sterile pluralistic vacuum. The *Star* is more in touch with current liberal ideology, and so carries this out much more effectively than the *Gazette*, which is apt to lapse into Colonel Blimp-style kill-the-reds hysteria at almost any time.

In the *Star's* last Common Front analysis before the strikes, Ray Doucet writes (on April 10) that "The parties (in the negotiations) appeared to be dealing in absolute terms on many issues and the talks appeared jeopardized by a lack of real bargaining—where the parties battle it out toward a compromise settlement."

This kind of reasoning, along with the article's headline ("Political Issues Cloud Bargaining"), tends to trivialize even an impending general strike into a rather sordid grab-session, which has nothing to do with the important issues of political principle.

The *Star* disparages both the government and the unionists for failing to compromise enough so that the eminently liberal mechanics of "collective bargaining" can work their wonders. It leaves the impression that the whole affair is merely "unnecessary", just a "sad political-labour confrontation" taking place above the heads of ordinary people.

The *Gazette*, however, is not hemmed in by any such mushy frames of reference. Rather than being simply the results of poor negotiating, says its April 10 editorial, "the general strikes of Quebec public service unions constitute a war against Quebec society." And indeed they do, for they represent a force which is strong enough to change the present form of "Quebec society" and which in recent years has shown every desire to do just that. Paradoxically, then, *Gazette*-style reaction gives a better clue to the true state of affairs than "Star-like" liberalism in the same way that a mirror-image is a more faithful reproduction than a patternless distortion.

The *Star* almost always confines its analyses within the particular set of institutions which have grown up over the years to facilitate the reconciliation of capital and labour. On April 11, for example, the paper advocates the establishment of a "team of employee relations specialists" to solve what is essentially a class conflict. On one occasion when the *Star* attempts to address itself (April 15) to some of the strike's underlying causes, it refuses to draw any conclusions; Dominique Clift writes that "the lines that divide legitimate claims from those that may be exorbitant are so blurred that it becomes impossible to pass judgment on the actions that may be taken to support these claims." Further, "The clash of interests is something that defies rational analysis because even logic becomes suspect as it is felt to be biased."

That this inky bastion of level-headed reasonableness should be reduced to denying the validity of logic itself may at first blush seem a mite surprising, even embarrassing. One is led to the conclusion that it is perhaps the cause that the *Star* espouses and the interests it represents that cannot really be defended by rigorous analysis and logic.

The sentences given to the three Common Front leaders may have been "ques-
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CHINA

October 1, 1949 — October 1, 1972



On this tiny globe
A few flies dash themselves against the wall,
Humming without cease,
Sometimes shrilling,
Sometimes moaning.
Ants on the locust tree assume a great nation swagger
And mayflies lightly plot to topple the tree.
The west wind scatters leaves over Changan,
And the arrows are flying, twanging.

So many deeds cry out to be done,
And always urgently;
The world rolls on,
Time presses.
Ten thousand years are too long,
Seize the day, seize the hour!
The Four Seas are rising, clouds and water raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.
Away with all pests!
Our force is irresistible.

Mao Tse-tung



Goon . . .

continued from page 6

tionable" in their severity, says the *Star* on April 21, but the crucial thing is that the three broke certain laws, "the very foundations of a code that distinguishes the civilized from the uncivilized." The "neutral" courts had therefore no choice but to act.

The *Gazette*, as usual, is more open. The issue isn't really whether or not the unionists broke this or that law, writes George Radwanski on May 10, but rather, "the crime consists of an attempt to undermine the authority of our legal institutions." On May 15 we read that "Labour's rights are not at issue in this unnecessarily prolonged and shameful abuse of power. What is at issue is the preservation of a system which respects equally the rights of all."

The neutrality of the state and its institutions is closely linked to what is perhaps the most persuasive concept used by both papers to denigrate the claims of militant workers: the "public interest". A *Star* editorial of May 11 declares that "The role of the courts is to act impartially to protect the public's interest from behaviour which grievously infringes upon its essential well-being."

Out of the general will, by the social contract—the "public interest" certainly has an impressive philosophical pedigree. But like many another over-bred aristocrat, it too is a rather anemic entity.

The basic problem with this concept is that it is difficult to see just who is the "public" that is (the *Star* tells us on April 29) "cajoled by politicians, seduced by

advertisers, frightened by union tactics." On closer examination the public seems to be what is left when "management" and "labour" are subtracted from the pluralist model. But since labour (non-unionized and white collar as well as unionized and blue collar, forms perhaps eighty per cent of the population, and management includes just about all the others, it is difficult to see where the "public" is going to fit in.

Frances Bairstow, the Director of McGill's own Industrial Relations Centre, makes the public interest the key concept of her April 14 article in the *Star* headed "How Much Can We Take?" Bairstow, however, also admits that this concept cannot be defined.

Although the "public interest" seems to have just dropped from the skies into the pages of the *Star* and most social science textbooks, its value as a way of implying that the majority of the population have no class interests and take no part in the shaping of events must not be underestimated.

The *Gazette's* "public" is not so much a passive and silent majority, but rather "an outraged citizenry" (editorial, May 16), a wall-to-wall vigilante squad eager to wipe out Bolshevism and crab grass with a single blow.

It is hard to take this kind of approach seriously anymore, and, indeed, few people do. But the slippery "objectivity" of the *Star* still commands a fair amount of respect; the *Star*, in fact, would like to think it has a great future in Quebec. It is not surprising that the strikers who closed it down five months ago have other things in mind. ■

Solidarity . . .

continued from page 5

Bourret: No comment

Leduc: That's a comment. OK. Fini. Merci.

It took several days before things could return to their normal (i.e. unhappy) state under the present administration at the Institut Albert-Prévost.

Several people were fired, others were suspended without pay, still others had to take their holidays immediately so they wouldn't be around when the return to work was to take place.

To sum up, almost fifteen percent of the Institut's professional staff have either been fired or felt they had to leave since the events of last Spring. Here's the breakdown: 8 out of 40 psychiatrists; 1 out of 13 psychologists; 4 out of 18 social workers; 5 occupational therapists out of 12; 10 out of 104 nursing staff. Total: 28 out of 187 professionals, have moved on or been moved on.

And all is not well with those who remain. The remaining thirty three doctors insist that Mr. Castonguay set up an inquiry to look into the medico-administrative functioning of the Institute, and demand the re-instatement of their colleagues who were fired because of their actions during the Common Front strike.

There is an old tradition in Quebec that has it that the administrative Board of a hospital be composed of prominent members of the establishment, regardless of their competence in the field of medicine or administration. They certainly don't

represent the community they serve. I had a chat in mid-conflict with Lawyer Paul Renaud of the prominent legal firm of Ogilvie Cope Porteous and Renaud, who happens to be president of the IAP Board of Governors. He asked me to tell the employees of the IAP that he appealed to their sense of professional responsibility and to their sense of order and respect for law and authority, to go back to work immediately.

He told me, also in mid-conflict, that the occupation committee would never be re-admitted to the hospital. He added that the whole thing started when "the night shift" decided to walk off the job. Here's what one of his colleagues on the Board of Governors (Jean-Guy Décarie, real estate dealer) has to say in support of the 33 doctors who want the inquiry:

"Instead of appealing to an impartial arbitrator to evaluate the behaviour of certain doctors during the conflict, we addressed ourselves to the lawyer who advised the administration and the Board during the conflict."

It seems that the report submitted by Lawyer Claude Tellier told of a political plot on the part of the doctors in question, and didn't allow for any other alternative than firings, although he mentions that such firings might risk destroying the Institute.

The destruction of the Institut Albert-Prévost would be a tragedy for Quebec. As a teaching institution, it has produced most of Quebec's psychiatrists, and it's thank to it that community based psychiatric services have been solidly implanted in Quebec. And it's the only French-Canadian psychiatric hospital in the province. ■

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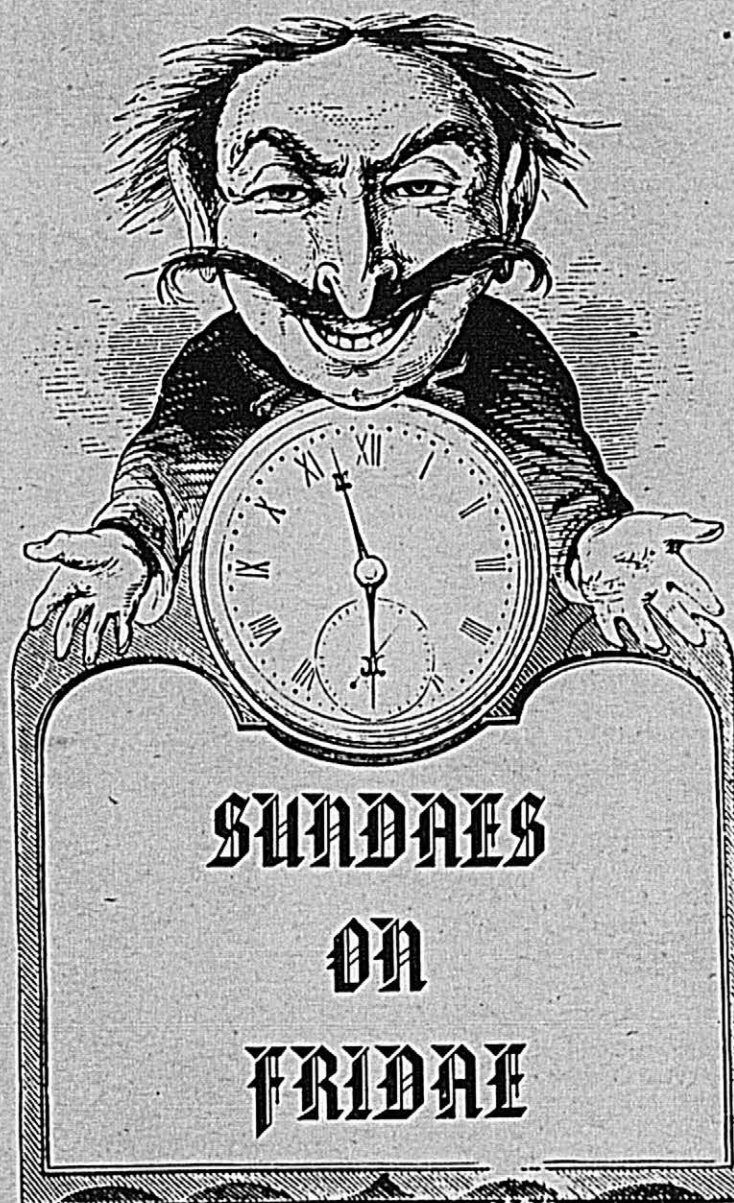
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YOUR CAFETERIA ...
AT THE UNION
3480 McTavish St.



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News from societies

The problems we are facing relating to the Union and the Students' Society will never be overcome unless they are worked out separately. There has been too much confusion between four main points in particular:

- 1) The budget for this year,
- 2) The ASUS versus professional societies' power struggle,
- 3) The left/right politics of the student body,
- 4) The use and non-use of the Union.

It is thanks to the unemployment situation in Quebec, alone, that our budget has not already been reduced by a sum equal to the combined salaries of the Union Staff. I cannot imagine anyone in his or her right mind working for a pack of turkeys like us if there were any other job available. Under the present conditions anyone downstairs really has no idea whether his job will be there at this time next week when our proposed meeting could, if not eliminate it, at least start the proceedings that would end at that. It seems we are acting in the manner of the 19th century capitalists of the worst kind when

we can even consider wiping out staff positions that have existed for years, almost overnight, or force others to consider such a move. The people we are not caring about, and their dependents, must think of us as a pack of callous upstarts—even when they're being most charitable.

It is not only for this reason that I would suggest that the budget for this year be approved, but because it is in fact too late to do much about it. Expenditures that are essential to the running of the organization have, I'm sure, been made already—whether 'legally' or not, I don't know. But this whole thing should have been thrashed out before school opened or before the fiscal year.

The next two points: the struggle between the ASUS and the rest of us, and the left/right politics are almost inextricably linked. But we will have to break this link somehow. I have found myself taking sides against the ASUS so that I have voted in ways that have been politically offensive to me, but—in order to preserve some form of autonomy for my society—there has been no

other way. The ridiculous farce that was called a constitutional committee that met over the summer was a prime example of it. There were, perhaps, some exceptions to the sub-teen approach taken by some of us but I regret to say that neither the representative of Architecture, nor most of the representatives of Arts and Science, can be numbered among these exceptions.

The Union, whether or not the number of ASUS students is a majority or even the largest minority, was never intended to be their province alone. If there can be no method of not only making the Union more attractive to all students, but also of making the Students' Society executive more representative of the *entire* student body, I shall spend the rest of my time as President of the AUS at arranging for the secession of my society in case our following executive wishes it. I shall also do the best I can to see that it does wish it. As a student without any position next year, unlike most others here, I certainly do not want to subsidize a faculty club for another faculty—but that

is certainly the way the majority of students (whether "apathetic" or not) view the Students' Society and the Union.

As for the left/right contretemps: we know there is no way we can clear that up in the time remaining to us as presidents and faculty representatives. The point is this, that unless those that have the hegemony at the moment wake up to themselves and allow this university to be a little more universal, they will, for the reasons mentioned above, find themselves without the financial support of 55 percent of the student body—but save it till next year.

The final point: the use of the Union is to most of us, the question that reaches us right now. I pay twenty-four dollars a year for a society that has, for many, absolutely no use except to bring us George Kopp's cartoons most days that the Daily comes out. Frankly, I know that most architecture students never come here, except to buy books and to attend parties, in rooms that we may get relatively cheaply. This may seem chintzy but the Ballroom cost us

around \$41 on Sept. 8 this year. But when we subsidize this building, for the use of others throughout the year, even 41 measly bucks sticks in the craw.

Finally, I am probably in favour of eventual secession, because I really do not see how all the efforts at restructuring are going to be worth a row of beans, given the political and faculty structure at the moment, and the unlikelihood of those who have the "power" giving it up to make the Society more viable. If it can be done (i.e., restructuring), let's do it, but let's stop waffling on, and on, and on. But if it can't, let's wake up to the fact and try and look after our own houses, so that next year, if our successors wish to, they can get out. But let's give some thought to the people who work for us, and treat them like people, and not furniture that can be chucked out to the Salvation Army at whim. Let's finish this year and by the end of it, have our minds made up solidly so this dreary nonsense is not to be repeated, even once.

—by Michael Furlong, president, Architectural Undergraduate Society

Musical fragments

by sheldon goldfarb

It was a program of musical fragments Wednesday night at the second concert given by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra this season. Not that the MSO played excerpts from longer works. It was just that all the pieces played were fragmentary in nature.

The concert began with a lively performance of Robert Turner's Opening Night Overture, a work written by the Canadian composer in 1955. The overture is very much in the manner of Aaron Copland, with the opening sounding a little like Copland's Billy the Kid. It is a boisterous work in what could be called frontier-western style, having shifting rhythmic accentuation and various percussive effects. But there is really very little substance beneath the surface effects. It has no real tunes, just fragments; and it has little in the way of human feelings or depiction of outer life.

Sergei Prokofiev's second piano concerto, which was given a powerful playing by Horacio Gutierrez as soloist at the concert, suffers from many of the same deficiencies. Written during a time of reaction in tsarist Russia, the concerto is very inward-looking; it is suffused with superficial brilliance, as if Prokofiev were refusing to be involved in what was going on in his society at the time.

The piano part, which completely dominates the work, involves considerable difficulty, and Gutierrez handled himself well in it, despite some wrong notes. But his playing could not transform the work itself, which is essentially fragmentary. There is no classical development of the themes in the concerto; and the themes themselves are mostly no more than rhythmic figures. The work is also lacking in dramatic contrasts in dynamics—except for an explosion of sound at the end—and between the rhythmic figures. The figures repeat them-

selves over and over, flowing endlessly and almost romantically, and then lead into new figures that seem little different.

There is thus a sameness about the work; and in general, it is typical of Prokofiev's early period, before his return to the Soviet Union in 1932. This period, including his life in tsarist Russia and in self-exile in the West between 1918 and 1932, was characterized by overrefined works, which were divorced from the social milieu.

The last work of the concert, César Franck's Symphony in D Minor, finally presented us with some full-bodied themes, which are also very beautiful, and thus it was the most satisfying work on the program. It too, however, is fundamentally a fragmentary work, with the themes being built up from melodic germs and being constantly returned to for reworking and reshaping.

The symphony was written in 1888, during a period of reaction in politics and Romantic inwardness in music. The work is typical of this Romantic inwardness, lacking contrasts and conflicts that would reflect outer life. It has no firm structure and is rhapsodic,

with themes fading in and out. The repetition of melodic motifs and the building of them into crescendoing themes is almost reminiscent of Wagner, who, of course, was the ultimate in Romantic music and reactionary politics.

The MSO gave the symphony a generally good performance, despite some noticeable flaws. For instance, there were problems with the brass throughout the work. The trumpets seemed to blare out too harshly at times; there was also poor enunciation in the brass when they played one of the themes in the first movement; and there were some wrong notes hit, especially in the finale. Further, when the full orchestra was playing, the brass tended to drown out the strings. This latter flaw was not the fault of the brass, but of Franz-Paul Decker, the conductor, since it was a question of balance. The way Decker took the first theme of the opening movement was also questionable: he played it faster than usual.

Overall, though, the work was well done, with the English horn solo in the second movement and the playing of the strings and the harp being especially notable.

ASUS censures election ruling

In a resolution passed unanimously last night, the Arts and Science Undergraduates Society condemned a decision made earlier yesterday by Chief Returning Officer Kathy Grant that disqualified Will Hoffman in the coming by-election for Arts and Science Representative on Students' Council.

Hoffman, described in the resolution as "an extremely capable candidate", was disqualified according to a clause in the constitution that stipulates that a faculty representative be in his penultimate year.

Hoffman contests that the year designation is now meaningless, because of the introduction of the credit system. With the number of credits he has already accumulated, Hoffman expects to graduate within two years.

The ASUS resolution censured the bureaucratic manner in which the CRO handled the Hoffman affair. It may be pointed out that last year, Mario di Paolo was accepted as a candidate even though he was only in E2.

by matthew macfarlane

Redmen face Loyola in home opener

Tomorrow afternoon at Molson Stadium the Redmen host an import-studded Loyola Warriors team in the first home game of the season. The Warriors arrive fresh from a 26-0 trampling of Sir George and pose a serious challenge to the Redmen, even without the services of Peter Paliotti.

Paliotti is the centre of one of two controversies aroused by Loyola early in the season.

A defensive halfback, he was barred by the QUAA from this year's league play because he was, until a couple of weeks ago, a member of the Montreal Alouettes. Doug Daigneault, the Loyola football coach, immediately began screaming bloody murder. His claim was that schools like McGill were using professionals (eg. Dwayne Dudgeon and Frank Belvedere), so why not Loyola.

Clearly, the question of professionalism in college sport is important but what Daigneault failed to grasp was that other former pros have sat out one campaign in regaining their amateur status. John Naponick is just such an example. As coach Baillie so

succinctly put it, "the rule has been around for years. There should be no question of Paliotti playing."

The second area of contention is the recruitment of Americans by Loyola. While there is no squabble presently about American "imports", it hardly seems totally just that many coaches advocate entirely local recruitment and Loyola favours fielding a team made up of many players not even from Canada.

It isn't hard to envision that one day soon there will be definite quotas restricting players from out of the locality, just as the CFL legislated against playing more than 14 Americans. The point is not to prevent Americans from playing football in Canadian universities, but rather to prevent the recruitment of Americans solely because they are superior football players.

The game itself promises to be an interesting confrontation. Perhaps the key match-up will be Loyola's running backs, who amassed 240 yards rushing last week, versus McGill's defensive line.

The McGill defense couldn't

control the Bishops running game (and particularly Mike Bookalam; who picked up 130 yards on 15 carries) last week and a repeat performance will mean big trouble for the Redmen.

Of equal importance is a reappraisal of McGill's offence by the coaching staff before tomorrow's game. The Redmen became too dependent on Chris Rumball last week and the result was an offence that was not diversified enough. Auders, for instance, called on Don Cowie to carry the ball only twice in the second-half despite Cowie's 100 yard performance of the previous week.

There will be claims, I'm sure, that the Redmen were playing catch-up football, but this answer does not hold. The Redmen were within striking distance of Bishops throughout the third quarter last Saturday but made no effort to grind the yardage out on the ground. This must change. Any team, regardless of talent, must demonstrate a varied attack or it'll be annihilated. Enough for now—but all of you catch the game tomorrow. Hear!

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ACTIVITY	DAY AND TIME	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
Golf	Mon. 1 p.m., Wed. 1 p.m.	Judo Room	Mr. Reid
Karate	Mon. and Wed. 2-4 p.m.	Wrestling Rm.	Mr. Hisataka
Aikido (coed)	Mon. and Thurs. 7:30-9 p.m.	Wrestling Rm.	Mr. Grisard
Yoga (coed)	Tues. and Thurs. 6-7 p.m.	Wrestling Rm.	Mr. Jeney
Judo	Mon. and Wed. 5:30-7:30 p.m.	Wrestling Rm.	Mr. Okimura
Physical Fitness	Mon., Wed., and Fri. 1:15 p.m.	Auxiliary Gym.	P.E. Staff
	Tues. and Thurs. 5:15 p.m.	Auxiliary Gym.	P.E. Staff
Swimming			
Beginner	Mon. 1 pm, Thurs. 1pm, Sat. 10:30am	Pool	Red Cross
Junior	Tues. 1 p.m. Fri. 3 p.m.	Pool	Red Cross
Intermediate	Tues. 3 p.m., Fri. 1 p.m.	Pool	Red Cross
Senior	Wed. 1 p.m., Thurs. 3 p.m.	Pool	Red Cross
Bronze Medallion	Mon. and Wed., 6-7:30 p.m.	Pool & Rm. 20	R.L.S.S.
Award of Merit	Mon. and Wed., 6-7:30 p.m.	Pool & Rm. 20	R.L.S.S.
Instructors (coed)	Tuesday 6-10 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Red Cross
S.C.U.B.A. (coed)	Fri. 6:30 p.m. and Sat. 1:30 p.m.	Rm. 20 & Pool	Mr. Weiss
Gymnastics (coed)	Mon. and Wed. 5-7 p.m.	Auxiliary Gym.	P.E. Staff
Tennis	Mon. 10 am, Wed. 9 am, Thurs. 11 am	Tennis Courts	Staff
Squash			
Beginner	Mon. 1:45 & 2:30, Tues. 12:15	Squash Courts	Mr. Bower
Intermediate	Thurs. 2:30 p.m.	Squash Courts	Mr. Dubeau
Weight Training	Wed. 4 pm, Thurs. 3 & 4 pm	Weight Room	Mr. Hinman
	Fri. 5 p.m.	Weight Room	Mr. Verge

PROGRAM DIRECTOR—Bob Dubeau (392-4754)

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